

**WAC 16-54-010 Definitions.** In addition to the definitions found in RCW 16.36.005, the following definitions apply to this chapter:

"Accredited free state" means a state that has been determined by United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to have a zero prevalence of cattle and bison herds affected with bovine tuberculosis as listed in Title 9 C.F.R. Part 77.7 (January 1, 2014).

"Approved veterinary laboratory" means a laboratory that has been approved by National Veterinary Services Laboratories or other USDA, APHIS-approved facility.

"Certificate of veterinary inspection" means a legible veterinary health inspection certificate on an official form (electronic or paper) from the state of origin or from USDA, APHIS executed by a licensed and accredited veterinarian or a veterinarian approved by USDA, APHIS. The certificate of veterinary inspection is also known as an "official health certificate."

"Class free and Class A, B, and C states" means states that are classified for brucellosis by USDA, APHIS in Title 9 C.F.R. Part 78.41 (January 1, 2014).

"Consigned" means to deliver for custody or sale.

"Dairy cattle" means all cattle, regardless of age or sex or current use, that are of a breed used to produce milk or other dairy products for human consumption including, but not limited to, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, and Milking Shorthorn.

"Department" means the Washington state department of agriculture (WSDA).

"Director" means the director of WSDA or the director's authorized representative.

"Domestic bovine" means domesticated cattle, including bison.

"Domestic equine" means horses, donkeys, mules, ponies, and other animals in the *Equidae* family.

"Entry permit" means prior written permission issued by the director to admit or import animals or animal reproductive products into Washington state.

"Exotic animal" means species of animals that are not native to Washington state but exist elsewhere in the world in the wild state.

"Feral swine" means animals included in any of the following categories:

- Animals of the genus *Sus* that are free roaming on public or private lands and do not appear to be domesticated;
- Swine (~~((from domesticated stocks))~~) that have (~~((escaped or))~~) been released or born into the wild state;
- European wild hogs and their hybrid forms (also known as European wild boars or razorbacks), regardless of whether they are free roaming or kept in confinement; or
- Animals of the family *Tayassuidae* such as peccaries and javelinas, regardless of whether they are free roaming or kept in confinement.

"Immediate slaughter" means livestock will be delivered to a federally inspected slaughter facility within twelve hours of entry into Washington state.

"Mature vaccinate" means a female bovine over the age of twelve months that has been vaccinated, under directions issued by the state of origin, with a mature dose of brucellosis vaccine.

"Modified accredited state" means a state that has been determined by USDA, APHIS to have a prevalence of bovine tuberculosis of less than 0.1 percent of the total number of herds of cattle and bison as listed in Title 9 C.F.R. Part 77.11 (January 1, 2014).

"Movement permit" means an entry permit that is valid for six months and permits the entry of domestic equine into Washington state.

"NPIP" means the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

"Official brucellosis test" means the official test defined by Title 9 C.F.R. Part 78.1 (January 1, 2014).

"Official brucellosis vaccinate" means an official adult vaccinate or official calfhood vaccinate as defined by Title 9 C.F.R. Part 78.1 (January 1, 2014).

"Official individual identification" means identifying an animal using USDA-approved devices or methods, or an alternative form of identification agreed upon by the sending and receiving states, such as unique breed registry tattoos when accompanied by registration documentation. A group of animals may be identified by registered brands when accompanied by a certificate of inspection from a brand inspection authority recognized by the director when agreed upon by the sending and receiving states.

"Poultry" means chickens, turkeys, ratites, waterfowl, game birds, pigeons, doves, and other domestic fowl.

"Psittacine" means birds belonging to the family *Psittacidae* including, but not limited to, parrots, macaws, and parakeets.

"Restricted feedlot" means a feedlot holding a permit issued under chapter 16-30 WAC.

"Restricted holding facility" means an isolated area approved and licensed by the director, as advised by the state veterinarian.

"Stage I, II, III, IV, or V pseudorabies state" means states as classified by the Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards (November 1, 2003).

"Timed events" means competitive events that take place where time elapsed is the factor that determines the placing of individuals competing in the event.

"USDA, APHIS" means the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

"Virgin bull" means a sexually intact male bovine less than eighteen months of age, as determined by dentition inspection by an accredited veterinarian or verified by breed registration documents, that is confirmed by a statement and the signature of the owner or the owner's designee as having had no breeding contact with female cattle.

"Wild animals" is defined in RCW 77.08.010(~~((61+))~~).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-025, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15)

**WAC 16-54-030 Certificate of veterinary inspection, and entry permit requirements.** (1) All animals entering Washington state must comply with the requirements of USDA, APHIS regulations found at Title 9 C.F.R. (January 1, 2014) for movement or importation from foreign countries.

(2) **Certificate of veterinary inspection:**

(a) A certificate of veterinary inspection must accompany all animals entering Washington state, except where specifically exempted in (~~Title 9 C.F.R. Part 86 (January 1, 2014) and~~) this chapter. Certificates of veterinary inspection expire thirty days from the date of issuance.

(b) The certificate of veterinary inspection must show that all livestock listed have been examined and found in compliance with vaccination, testing and identification requirements under Title 9 C.F.R. Part 86 (January 1, 2014).

(c) Livestock entering Washington state for veterinary care or as part of a veterinary research project where there will be constant veterinary care or supervision for the duration of the time spent in Washington state are exempt from import test requirements and certificate of veterinary inspection requirements. An entry permit is required.

(d) Any exemption to the requirement for a certificate of veterinary inspection may be suspended during an emergency disease condition declared by the director.

(e) Unless an emergency rule is in effect, a certificate of veterinary inspection is not required for domestic bovine that are:

(i) Consigned to federally inspected slaughter facilities for immediate slaughter; or

(ii) Consigned to state-federal approved livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter only; or

(iii) Consigned to no more than one approved livestock market where import requirements can be met; or

(iv) Consigned to a category 2 restricted holding facility, unless originating from a state or country with less than free status; or

(v) Cattle moving interstate from contiguous states on grazing permits, as long as testing and vaccination requirements are met, as required by each state veterinarian.

(3) **Entry permit:** An entry permit is required on:

(a) All domestic bovine (including Mexican cattle, Canadian cattle, and bison);

(b) Swine;

(c) Rams;

(d) Equine identified on a certificate similar to the Washington Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Movement Permit (form AGR-3027);

(e) Equine from states or countries where the diseases listed in WAC 16-54-071 have been diagnosed;

(f) Intact male equine that test positive to equine viral arteritis; (~~and~~)

(g) Equine reproductive products from donors that test positive to equine viral arteritis; and

(h) Wild and exotic animals.

(4) Entry permits are granted at the discretion of the director and may be obtained from:

Washington State Department of Agriculture  
Animal Services Division  
1111 Washington Street S.E.  
P.O. Box 42577  
Olympia, Washington 98504-2577  
E-mail: [ahealth@agr.wa.gov](mailto:ahealth@agr.wa.gov)

Phone: 360-902-1878.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-025, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15)

**WAC 16-54-032 Certificate of veterinary inspection—Required information.** (1) A certificate of veterinary inspection must meet the requirements in Title 9 C.F.R Part 86 (January 1, 2014) and contain the following information:

- (a) An entry permit number, when required;
- (b) Date of inspection;
- (c) Names and physical addresses of the consignor and consignee;
- (d) Shipment information, including:
  - (i) Physical addresses of origin and destination of shipment;
  - (ii) Anticipated shipment date;
  - (iii) Number of animals in the shipment; and
  - (iv) Purpose for which the animals are to be moved.
- (e) Certification that the animals are free from clinical signs or known exposure to any infectious or communicable disease;
- (f) Test or vaccination status, when required;
- (g) Description of each animal by:
  - (i) Identifying species;
  - (ii) Breed;
  - (iii) Age;
  - (iv) Sex of the animal;
  - (v) Color; and
  - (vi) Official individual identification.
- (2) ~~((+a))~~ Copies of all certificates of veterinary inspection must be ~~((reviewed by the animal health official of the state of origin and a copy must be immediately))~~ forwarded within seven calendar days from date of issuance to:

Washington State Department of Agriculture  
Animal Services Division  
1111 Washington Street S.E.  
P.O. Box 42577  
Olympia, Washington 98504-2577 ~~((+b))~~ E-mail ~~((+e))~~: ahhealth@agr.wa.gov  
Fax: 360-902-2087.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-025, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15)

**WAC 16-54-065 Prohibited entries.** (1) Any animal that is infected with or exposed to any infectious or communicable disease is prohibited from entering Washington state.

(2) Livestock susceptible to vesicular stomatitis that have been in contact with any premises within the past thirty days under quarantine or investigation for vesicular stomatitis are prohibited from entering Washington state.

(3) The following animals are prohibited from entering Washington state for any purpose:

(a) Cattle originating from Mexican dairies;

(b) Feral swine;

(c) Domestic swine from herds where brucellosis is known to exist;

(d) Deleterious exotic wildlife, as defined by RCW 77.08.010 and designated at WAC 232-12-017, except as provided in WAC 232-12-017.

(4) The Washington state department of health under WAC 246-100-197 (~~((animals, birds, pets, measures to prevent human disease,))~~) prohibits certain animals including bats, skunks, foxes, raccoons, and coyotes from being imported into Washington state except for exhibition by bona fide public or private zoological parks or research facilities.

(5) Entry permits allowing bona fide public or private zoological parks or research facilities to import bats, skunks, foxes, raccoons, and coyotes may be issued by the director in consultation with the secretary of the Washington state department of health.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-025, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15)

**WAC 16-54-071 Domestic equine and equine reproductive products—Importation requirements. Import health requirements.**

(1)(a) In addition to the other requirements of this chapter, all domestic equine and equine reproductive products entering Washington state must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection.

(b) Equine vaccinated against equine viral arteritis (EVA) must be accompanied by a vaccination certificate.

(c) Reproductive products from donors that test positive for EVA must be accompanied by an application and entry permit.

(d) Domestic equine from the western states of Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico may enter Washington state for shows, rides, or other events either with a certificate of veterinary inspection or with a document similar to the Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Movement Permit. Individual trips cannot exceed ninety days.

(e) An itinerary of interstate travel must be filed with the department within fourteen days of the expiration of the movement permit.

(2) All certificates and forms may be obtained from and sent to:

Washington State Department of Agriculture  
Animal Services Division  
1111 Washington Street S.E.  
P.O. Box 42577  
Olympia, Washington 98504-2577  
E-mail: ahealth@agr.wa.gov  
Fax: 360-902-2087.

**Import test requirements.**

**Equine infectious anemia (EIA).**

(3) All domestic equine, except foals under six months of age accompanying their negative tested dams, must have a negative test for

equine infectious anemia (EIA) within twelve months before entering Washington state.

**Exemptions to EIA test requirements.**

(4) Domestic equine moving to Washington from Idaho or Oregon are excluded from EIA test requirements.

**Equine viral arteritis (EVA).**

(5) Intact males over six months of age and equine reproductive products from donors that test positive for EVA may enter Washington state only if accompanied by an entry permit and a statement on the certificate of veterinary inspection verifying that the consignee:

(a) Has been advised of the positive antibody test results and the associated risks of EVA infection;

(b) Agrees to follow the recommendations of the Office International des Epizooties of the World Organization of Animal Health regarding EVA and USDA recommendations found in the *Equine Viral Arteritis Uniform Methods and Rules*, effective April 19, 2004; and

(c) Consents to the shipment.

(6) Intact males that test antibody positive for EVA are required to have an entry permit and may be subject to quarantine or a hold order.

(7) Equine semen and embryos require an entry permit and must originate from donors that have proof of vaccination or a negative antibody test for EVA during the current breeding season.

(8) Equine semen and embryos from antibody positive donors must be used or implanted only in vaccinated or seropositive mares. These mares must be isolated for twenty-one days following insemination or implantation.

(9) Additional testing for EVA may be required during emergency disease conditions declared by the director.

**Piroplasmosis.**

(10) Any equine that has ever tested positive for piroplasmosis may not enter Washington state.

(11) Any equine that has originated from a country or state where piroplasmosis is endemic must be negative to a C-ELISA test within thirty days before entry into Washington state, and are subject to a quarantine order upon arrival and retested within sixty to ninety days. Horses that test positive on the post-arrival C-ELISA test are not permitted to remain in the state and must be removed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 16-01-133, filed 12/18/15, effective 1/18/16)

**WAC 16-54-086 Bovine trichomoniasis requirements.** (1) **Bulls** (except bison) may be imported into the state of Washington if they meet the following requirements:

(a) The bulls originate from a herd wherein all bulls have tested negative for bovine trichomoniasis since they were removed from female cattle; or

(b) The bulls have tested negative to a bovine trichomoniasis quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) test within sixty days before import and have had no contact with female cattle from the time of the test to the time of import; or

(c) Rodeo bulls for timed events and bucking bulls have tested negative for bovine trichomoniasis within the past twelve months and

have a statement on the certificate of veterinary inspection certifying that the bulls have had no female breeding contact; or

(d) If the bulls originate from a herd where one or more bulls or cows have been found infected with bovine trichomoniasis **within the past twelve months**, the bulls must have two negative qPCR tests one week apart. The samples for each test must be collected within thirty days before cattle are imported into Washington state, and an import permit must be obtained from the director and include a certifying statement that the bulls originated from an infected herd.

(2) Laboratory pooled qPCR samples collected from up to five bulls will be accepted if the following conditions are met:

(a) Bulls are eighteen months of age and older that cannot be exempted as virgin bulls under WAC 16-54-010, and which have had no breeding contact with female cattle; and

(b) Bulls originate from a herd where there is no history of trichomoniasis infection, and are part of a single herd, not assembled cattle; and

(c) Bulls are sampled for a diagnostic test without regulatory implications or are not part of a trichomoniasis investigation.

(3) Before arrival at their destination in Washington state, all imported bulls must be identified with official identification or an official trichomoniasis bangle tag.

(4) Bulls that enter Washington state without meeting the bovine trichomoniasis requirements of this section will be subject to a quarantine order or a hold order at the owner's expense until they have had two negative qPCR tests one week apart.

(5)(a) Any bull or cow that is positive to a trichomoniasis test, and any herd in which one or more bulls or cows are found infected with trichomoniasis is considered infected.

(b) In the case of bulls testing positive to trichomoniasis, the herd shall be subject to a quarantine order or a hold order pending an epidemiological investigation to determine the source of the infection, and as long as infection persists in the herd.

(c) Infected bulls will be subject to a quarantine order or a hold order and will not be used for breeding. They must be slaughtered, sold for slaughter, or sent to a restricted feedlot or category 2 restricted holding facility to remain in slaughter channels.

(6) **Certification and proficiency testing and types of tests.** The state veterinarian will determine trichomoniasis training for veterinarians and laboratories, and the types of tests used to determine trichomoniasis infection. All sampling will be obtained by pipette scrapings from the prepuce and glans of a bull.

(a) All trichomoniasis testing of bulls in Washington state shall be performed by a veterinarian accredited by the USDA APHIS. In addition, all accredited veterinarians testing bulls in Washington state for trichomoniasis are required to successfully complete training and pass a trichomoniasis testing procedure proficiency examination provided by the department. Effective January 1, 2011, accredited veterinarians may not perform official trichomoniasis testing of bulls in Washington state until they have successfully completed the training and passed the proficiency examination.

A schedule of training opportunities is available by contacting the department at:

Washington State Department of Agriculture  
Animal Services Division  
1111 Washington Street S.E.

P.O. Box 42577  
Olympia, Washington 98504-2577  
E-mail: [ahealth@agr.wa.gov](mailto:ahealth@agr.wa.gov)  
Phone: 360-902-1878.

(b) Registered veterinarians shall only utilize official laboratories recognized by the state veterinarian for testing of trichomoniasis samples.

(c) Registered veterinarians collecting samples in the state of Washington shall submit results of all trichomoniasis tests and all official identification on official trichomoniasis test and report forms to the animal services division within five business days of receiving test results from an approved laboratory.

(d)(i) Polymerase chain reaction is accepted as an official test when completed by an approved laboratory and when the sample is received by the laboratory within forty-eight hours of collection.

(ii) Other tests for trichomoniasis may be approved as official tests by the state veterinarian after the tests have been proven effective by research, have been evaluated sufficiently to determine efficacy, and a protocol for use of the test has been established.

(iii) An official test is one in which the sample is received in the approved laboratory in good condition within forty-eight hours of collection. Samples in transit for more than forty-eight hours will not be accepted for official testing and must be discarded. Samples that have been frozen or exposed to high temperatures must also be discarded.

**Exemptions to bovine trichomoniasis test requirements.**

(7) **Virgin bulls**, as defined in WAC 16-54-010 are exempt from bovine trichomoniasis test requirements.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-025, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15)

**WAC 16-54-111 Swine—Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.**

(1) All swine entering Washington state must be accompanied by an entry permit, a certificate of veterinary inspection, and official individual identification.

(2) The certificate of veterinary inspection must contain the following certification: "To the best of my knowledge, swine represented on this certificate have not originated from a premises known to be affected by Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv), and have not been exposed to PEDv within the last 30 days." (~~The certification must be signed by both the owner of the swine and the certifying veterinarian.~~)

(3) Feral swine are prohibited in Washington state.

**Import test requirements.**

(4) **Brucellosis.** All intact male and intact female swine more than six months of age must be tested negative for brucellosis within thirty days before entering Washington state or must originate from a USDA validated brucellosis free herd or state (Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules, April 1998).



(5) **Pseudorabies.** No test is required from states recognized as Stage IV or Stage V by Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards, November 1, 2003.

(6) A negative pseudorabies test within thirty days before entry is required for swine from any state or area that loses Stage IV or Stage V status.

**Exemptions to import test requirements.**

(7) Swine shipped directly to a federally inspected slaughter facility for immediate slaughter are exempt from testing requirements.

**Swine semen and embryos.**

(8)(a) Swine semen and swine embryos entering Washington state for insemination of swine or implantation into swine shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian stating that the donor swine are not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies, were negative to an official pseudorabies serologic test within thirty days prior to the collection of the semen or embryos or were members of a qualified pseudorabies negative herd, and had not been exposed to pseudorabies within thirty days prior to the collection of the semen or embryos.

(b) Brucellosis testing is not required on donor swine from brucellosis validated free states.

(c) Pseudorabies testing is not required on donor swine from pseudorabies Stage IV or Stage V states.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-025, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15)

**WAC 16-54-170 Dogs, cats, and ferrets—Importation and testing requirements.** (1) Dogs, cats, or ferrets entering Washington state require a certificate of veterinary inspection.

(2) The certificate of veterinary inspection for dogs, cats, or ferrets must identify each animal and certify that each animal at the time of entry is current on rabies vaccination according to the manufacturer's label, and does not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies.

(3) Dogs six months of age or older must be tested negative for heartworm or are currently on a heartworm preventative.

**Exemptions to import health requirements.**

(4) Dogs, cats, or ferrets less than ninety days of age do not require a rabies vaccination.

(5) ~~((Dogs and cats that originate in Washington state and visit Canada for thirty days or less are exempt from a certificate of veterinary inspection.~~

~~(+6+))~~ Dogs, cats, or ferrets that are family pets and have current rabies vaccination certificates and are traveling ~~((by private conveyance))~~ with their owners with no sale, trade, or other change of ownership intended are exempt from a certificate of veterinary inspection.

**Exemptions to import test requirements.**

~~((+7+))~~ (6) Dogs that have been owned by the same owner for more than one month prior to entering the state, and are not going to be sold or have a change of ownership, and are traveling ~~((by private~~

conveyance)) with their owner are exempt from the heartworm test requirement.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-02-025, filed 12/30/14, effective 1/30/15)

**WAC 16-54-180 Wild and exotic animals—Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.**

(1) Wild and exotic animals entering Washington state must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian licensed in the state of origin, or accompanied by an international certificate of health unless the animals are prohibited under chapter 16.30 RCW or 232-12 WAC.

(2) All wild and exotic animals must be accompanied by an entry permit.

**Import test requirements.**

(3) **Brucellosis:** Within thirty days before entering Washington state, negative serologic testing must be conducted on the following categories of captive wild or exotic animals that are more than six months of age:

**Table 1.**  
**Wild and exotic animals that must be tested**  
**for brucellosis**

Tested For	Species Scientific Name	Common Name Examples
<i>Brucella abortus</i>	<i>Camelidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vicuna</li> <li>• Guanaco</li> <li>• <u>Camel</u></li> </ul>
	<i>Cervidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elk</li> <li>• Caribou</li> <li>• Moose</li> <li>• Reindeer</li> <li>• Deer</li> </ul>
	<i>Giraffidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giraffe</li> <li>• Okapi</li> </ul>
	<i>Bovidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild cattle (gaur, banteng, kaupre, yak)</li> <li>• Bison (American bison, European bison)</li> <li>• Buffalo (Asian water buffalo, tamaraw, lowland anoa, mountain anoa, African buffalo)</li> </ul>

Tested For	Species Scientific Name	Common Name Examples
	<i>Ovidae, Capridae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild sheep (bighorn sheep, Dall's sheep, mouflon, argoli, uriol, blue sheep, barbary sheep, red sheep)</li> <li>• Wild goats (Rocky Mountain goat, ibex, walia ibex, west Caucasian tur, east Caucasian tur, Spanish ibex, markhor)</li> </ul>
<b><i>Brucella suis</i></b>	<i>Suidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild swine (European wild boar, bearded pig, Jovan pig, pygmy hog, wart hog, giant forest pig, East Indian swine or Babirusa, African bush pig, peccaries)</li> </ul>
<b><i>Brucella suis biovar 4</i></b>	<i>Cervidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caribou</li> <li>• Reindeer</li> </ul>
<b><i>Brucella ovis</i></b>	<i>Ovidae, Capridae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wild sheep and goats must be tested and found negative to <i>Brucella ovis</i> within thirty days before entering Washington state</li> </ul>

(4) **Tuberculosis** (*Mycobacterium bovis* and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*):

(a) Animals less than six months of age that are nursing negative tested dams may be excluded from tuberculosis test requirements.

(b) Within thirty days before entering Washington state, the animals listed in the following table must test negative for *M. bovis* and *M. tuberculosis* by a skin test or other approved test that follows federal tuberculosis protocols:

**Table 2.**  
**Wild and exotic animals that must be tested for tuberculosis**

Species Scientific Name	Common Name Examples
<i>Ceropithecidae</i>	• Old world primates
(( <i>Elephantidae</i>	• Elephants <sup>†</sup> ))
<i>Hylobotidae</i>	• Gibbons
	• Lessor apes

Species Scientific Name	Common Name Examples
<i>Pongidae</i>	• Great apes
<i>Elephantidae</i>	• <u>Elephants</u> <sup>1</sup>
<i>Bovidae</i>	• Wild cattle
<i>Ovidae, Capridae</i>	• Wild sheep
	• Wild goats
<i>Cervidae, Giraffidae</i>	• Elk
	• Caribou
	• Moose
	• Reindeer
	• Deer
	• Giraffe
	• Okapi

<sup>1</sup>Negative trunk wash or other USDA-validated tuberculosis test every twelve months.

(c) *Cervidae*, such as elk, deer, caribou, moose, and reindeer and *Giraffidae*, such as giraffe and okapi, must be from herds not known to be infected with, exposed to, or affected by tuberculosis. They must also test negative for *M. bovis* using the testing requirements defined in Title 9 C.F.R. Part 77.33 (January 1, 2014).

(d) For all captive wild or exotic animals not listed in Table 2 (~~((in subsection (2)(b)))~~) of this section, the following statement signed by the animal's owner or agent must be placed on the official certificate of veterinary inspection:

"To my knowledge, the animals listed on this certificate are not infected with tuberculosis and have not been exposed to animals infected with tuberculosis during the past twelve months."

(5) **Pseudorabies:** All wild swine imported for zoos, exhibitions or to a research facility must test negative for pseudorabies no more than thirty days before entry into Washington state and must be held in quarantine for thirty to sixty days pending a postentry retest.

(6) **Equine infectious anemia:** All wild horses, donkeys, and hybrids of the family *Equidae* must test negative on an approved test for equine infectious anemia no more than six months before entry into Washington state.

(7) **Elaphostrongylinae** (*Parelaphostrongylus tenuis* (meningeal worm) and *Elaphostrongylus cervis* (muscle worm)): Before entering Washington state, all *Cervidae* must be examined for *Elaphostrongylinae* infection in the absence of anthelmintic treatment that could mask detection of the parasite.

(a) **All *Cervidae* residing for at least six months** west of a line through the eastern boundaries of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas or geographical boundaries as otherwise designated by the state veterinarian must have a negative fecal exam for dorsal-spined larvae made by an approved laboratory using the Baermann technique. Animals must be certified that they have not been treated with or exposed to anthelmintics for at least thirty days before testing.

(b) **All *Cervidae* residing for less than six months** west of a line through the eastern boundaries of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas or geographical boundaries as otherwise designated by the state veterinarian or from east of that line must be held in a preentry quarantine for thirty to sixty days and

have two fecal tests for dorsal-spined larvae made by an approved laboratory using the Baermann technique.

(i) The first test must be conducted at least thirty days and not more than forty days before the second test.

(ii) Fecal samples of at least thirty grams per sample are to be collected by an accredited veterinarian from the animal's rectum and identified by the animal's official identification number.

(iii) During the thirty-day testing period, test animals must be held in quarantine and isolated from all other *Cervidae* not included in the shipment.

(iv) If any animal tests positive to either of the two fecal tests, neither that animal nor any other animal held in quarantine with the infected animal may be imported into Washington state.

(c) All imported *Cervidae* must be held for one hundred eighty days in an on-site quarantine and be available for inspection by the director during this time.

(d) Every thirty, sixty, ninety, one hundred twenty, one hundred fifty, and one hundred eighty days after arrival, fecal samples from the animals must be tested by the Baermann technique in an approved laboratory and be found negative for dorsal-spined larvae. Animals that test positive for dorsal-spined larvae must either be removed from Washington state or destroyed.

(e) To prevent the presence of the gastropod intermediate hosts of *Elaphostrongylinae* larvae, the quarantine site must be prepared and inspected before the imported animals enter. Preparation includes:

(i) Providing a hard surface, such as asphalt or concrete, on which to keep the animals;

(ii) Spraying the quarantine area with an EPA-registered molluscicide; and

(iii) Spraying a four-meter wide tract around the perimeter of the holding compound with an EPA-registered molluscicide. This perimeter tract must be treated once every five days and within twenty-four hours of precipitation (10 mm or more) to ensure that the gastropod population is kept to zero within the compound.

(8) **Rabies:** Any carnivorous mammal taken from the wild is prohibited from entering Washington state if rabies has been diagnosed in the state of origin during the past twelve months.